in the Archive of the Indies are appended. The index is rather brief and somewhat incomplete. So important a topic as "appeals from the audiencia", which is extensively treated, is omitted from the index.

Professor Cunningham is to be congratulated on his distinct contribution to the study of Spanish colonial institutions.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. Collected and edited by JAMES BROWN SCOTT. In two volumes. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law.] (New York: Oxford University Press. 1918. Pp. xlii, 873; viii, 902. $7.50.)[1]

THESE two handsome volumes, bound in crimson and gold, are the contribution of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference. Prepared by Dr. James Brown Scott, the scholarly director of the Endowment's Division of International Law, upon the eve of his departure for Paris as a technical delegate to the Peace Conference, it was hoped that this concrete evidence of how controversies between partially independent and sovereign states had been judicially settled for several generations might impress the members of the conference with the practicability of providing a somewhat similar method of settling disputes between states far more alien and separate than were ever those of British North America. The fate of this pious hope, like that of many others, is still in the womb of time, but meanwhile these fine books will delight the historian and the lawyer.

Up to June, 1918, just eighty different proceedings between our states, or between them and the United States, have been decided by the federal Supreme Court. More than half of this number, however, are merely procedural or involve successive steps in a single controversy, so that the total number of different disputes settled on their merits is thirty-five. Of these, twenty are boundary disputes and fifteen concern other matters, the latest and perhaps the most significant of the latter being the famous suit by Virginia to compel West Virginia to pay her fair share of the former state debt of the Old Dominion before its partition. All of these eighty cases are reprinted entire from the reports, with the original pagination, including arguments of counsel, and, in the boundary cases, the recorded field-notes of the surveyors. The only thing lacking to give this collection the maximum of utility is a brief index-digest, which, it is hoped, may later be supplied.

Mindful of his missionary purpose, the editor has prefixed about 550 pages of cases upon topics designed to place this exalted exercise of our

[1] A third volume of *Analyses* has been added, but arrives just as the above review is going to press.

high court's jurisdiction in its proper setting. They deal with the nature of the union of the states, the scope of judicial power under the Constitution and its relation to legislative and executive power, the immunity of states from private suit, and suits against state officials affecting states. These cases are not always printed in full, but nothing of importance is omitted, and each section is enriched by a page or more of pithy introductory extracts to illustrate and summarize its topics, drawn from a wide range of political, legal, and historical reading. Their variety and aptness are most flattering to the editor's erudition.

The Supreme Court of the United States began its career as an arbiter between the states under far more promising conditions than could attend the inauguration of any like international tribunal to-day, but even its august history bears the marks of evolution. In 1821 Virginia, on grounds of state sovereignty, vehemently denied the court's appellate jurisdiction over a defendant convicted of violating a state statute alleged to infringe an act of Congress. In 1917 the attorney general of the same state prayed the same court for a mandamus to compel the legislature of a sister state to levy a tax to pay its judicially declared debt to Virginia. A hundred years of even a rudimentary League of Nations might bridge a wider gap.

Political Leaders of Provincial Pennsylvania. By ISAAC SHARPLESS, President of Haverford College 1887–1917. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1919. Pp. ix, 248. $2.50.)

THROUGH the years from the days of colonial origins to the present, across the continent from sea to sea, English America has been the classical land of idealistic enterprises. In the plentitude of vacant land, all sorts of groups have found the opportunity for the expression of ideals which could not be fully and freely realized in the older settled communities. Many of these utopias had a brief day and ceased to be; others lived for a time with their ideals only partly fulfilled. The Quaker experiment ran a course of threescore years of success and then broke down as a practical enterprise. But whatever their fortune or fate they are fully worthy of study and report. They have their place of varying influence and importance, not only in their day but also for the future. The Quaker experiment, like the Puritan, has left a heritage of experience, available and valuable alike to the practical statesman and the intellectual reformer, of what is attainable in the application of idealistic considerations to a world of practical necessities. "As all idealistic attempts have their lessons either of adoption or avoidance", says Dr. Sharpless, "this one may be worthy of recording." But though the many experiments have passed into history as practical efforts, their spiritual vitality is not to be ignored. They have left a decided impress upon the formation and content of American idealism. The Quaker principles of political and religious liberty, of plain dealing, of service